,

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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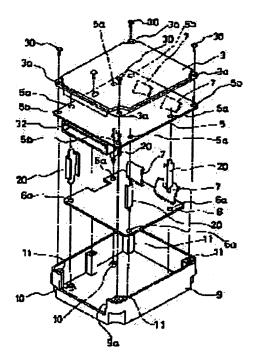
TAGUCHI JUNJI KOBAYASHI TOSHIKI

(54) ELECTRONIC DEVICE AND METHOD OF ASSEMBLING

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an electronic device and a method of assembling it, with which number of assembling components and steps are minimized.

CONSTITUTION: A printed board 6, which is electrically connected with a printed board 5 with wire 7, is pressed to boss parts 10 and restricted sideways by stays 20 that are press fit or inserted in the inserting holes 5a and 6a arranged at the 4 corners of the printed boards 5 and 6. The printed boards 5 and 6 are accommodated as a unit assembly supported by stays 20 in a cabinet member 9 and are fastened to the cabinet member 9 by fastening the printed board 5 together with an upper lid 3 to shelf parts 11 with screws 30. The number of components necessary for the assembling and assembling steps are minimized by forming the unit assembly of the print board 5 and 6 and the stays 20.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Electronic equipment equipment characterized by having the box which holds the structure which formed predetermined spacing in the direction of a laminating between two or more printed circuit boards and said each printed circuit board, carried out the laminating of said two or more printed circuit boards by the stay which supports said each printed circuit board, and said stay, and was attached to one.

[Claim 2] It is electronic equipment equipment according to claim 1 which said one printed circuit board of the outermost layer of said structure is stopped by the stop section prepared in said box, and is characterized by fixing said printed circuit board of another side of the outermost layer of said structure to said box.

[Claim 3] The approach the electronic-equipment equipment characterized by to include the connection process which connects two or more printed circuit boards electrically with a wire, the laminating process which carries out the laminating of each of said printed circuit board at intervals of predetermined by stay, and attaches it, the hold process which holds in a box the structure which carried out the laminating of two or more of said printed circuit boards, and attached them, and the fixed process which ****s and carries out the stop of said structure to said box grapples.

[Claim 4] It is the approach said structure should have said one printed circuit board of the outermost layer stopped in said hold process by the stop section prepared in said box, said structure ****s said printed circuit board of another side of the outermost layer in said fixed process, and the electronic equipment according to claim 3 characterized by carrying out a stop should grapple.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the electronic equipment equipment which controls each part of a car, and its method of grapple about electronic equipment equipment and its method of grapple.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the engine control unit (henceforth "ECU") as electronic equipment equipment carried in a car etc. fixes to a box the printed circuit board in which the various electronic-circuitry components containing a microcomputer were carried, seals, and is constituted, and this box minds a bracket, and is fixed and supported by the body of a car. Since the amount of control circuits is increasing with complication of control of each part of a car in recent years, it will be necessary to mount the electronic-circuitry components which constitute a control circuit in two or more printed circuit boards, and to constitute ECU. Like the conventional example 2 shown in the conventional example 1 shown in drawing 11, drawing 12, and drawing 13, drawing 14, drawing 15, and drawing 16 as such an ECU, what held the printed circuit board of two sheets in the box is known. [0003] The box 50 of the conventional example 1 shown in drawing 11 and drawing 12 consists of the box member 51, a top cover 52, and a lower lid 53. The box member 51 is formed thin meat and in the shape of [flat] a square frame, and is formed by aluminum material electromagnetic shielding and for the purpose of lightweight-izing. A top cover 52 is fixed to the box member 51 by [which let it pass to insertion hole 52a prepared in the four corners of a top cover 52 at tapped hole 51a prepared in the up four corners of the box member 51] ****ing and binding 64 tight. The lower lid 53 is fixed to the box member 51 by [which let it pass to insertion hole 53a prepared in the tapped hole which was established in the lower four corners of the box member 51, and which is not illustrated in the four corners of the lower lid 53] ****ing and binding 64 tight. Thus, vertical each opening of the box member 51 is blockaded with a top cover 52 and the lower lid 53.

[0004] The column-like shelf 61 is formed in the four corners of the box member 51, and tapped hole 61a is prepared in the upper part and the lower part of this shelf 61. It connects electrically with the wire 56 so that the mounted electronic-circuitry components 8 may counter, and printed circuit boards 54 and 55 are fixing printed circuit boards 54 and 55 to a shelf 61 by bolting **** 63 to tapped hole 61a. [0005] Attachment of the printed circuit board of the conventional example 1 is performed by [as being shown in drawing 13 R> $\hat{3}$]. ** Reverse ** box member 51, and **** and carry out the stop of the printed circuit board of another side, after ****ing and carrying out a stop, doubling the tapped hole of one printed circuit board with the tapped hole in which one side was prepared by the box member 51 at through and the ** shelf 61 among the printed circuit boards 54 and 55 connected with the wire 56. The box 70 of the conventional example 2 shown in drawing 14 R> 4 and drawing 15 consists of a box member 71 and a top cover 52. The box member 71 is formed in box-like [of thin meat and a flat owner bottom], and is formed by aluminum material electromagnetic shielding and for the purpose of lightweight-izing. A top cover 52 is fixed to the box member 51 by [which let it pass to insertion hole 52a which was prepared in the up four corners of the box member 71, and which ****ed and was prepared in the four corners of a top cover 52 at 71a] ****ing and binding 64 tight. [0006] The column-like shelf 72 is formed in the four corners of the box member 71 which does not bar

anchoring of the printed circuit board 55 fixed to the pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis side of the box member 71, and tapped hole 72a is prepared in the upper part of this shelf 72. The printed circuit board 54 in which the electronic-circuitry components 8 were carried is being fixed to the shelf 72 by ****ing and binding 63 tight to tapped hole 72a. It connects with the wire 56 as electrically as a printed circuit board 54, and a printed circuit board 55 is ****ed to the shelf 73 prepared in the bottom circles wall of the box member 71, and the stop is ****ed and carried out by 63.

[0007] Attachment of the printed circuit board of the conventional example 2 is performed by [as being shown in <u>drawing 16</u> R> 6]. The stop of the inner printed circuit board 55 of the printed circuit boards 54 and 55 connected with the wire 56 is ****ed and carried out to a shelf 73, and the stop of the printed circuit board 54 is ****ed and carried out to the shelf 72 shown in <u>drawing 14</u> after that.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, at the conventional example 1, it is (1). The activity which uses one side as the box member 51, uses alignment of the printed circuit boards 54 and 55 to through and a shelf 61 among the printed circuit boards 54 and 55 which connected with the wire 56, and ****s and carries out a stop is not easy, and its man-hour for assembly also increases. Moreover, automation of attachment is difficult. (2) Since it is necessary to **** and carry out the stop of the printed circuit board of two per box member, the number of **** is required by two sheets, and a thread-fastening man day increases. (3) Since it is necessary to **** and carry out the stop of the printed circuit board of two sheets from an opposite direction, after ****ing and carrying out the stop of the printed circuit board of the first sheet, it is necessary to reverse the box member 51, and there is a problem that an excessive man day is added.

[0009] Moreover, at the conventional example 2, it is (1). When ****ing and carrying out the stop of the printed circuit board 55, in order to prevent interference with a wire 56 and the box member 71, wire length becomes long rather than die length required in the condition of having attached to the box member 71 to connect a printed circuit board 54 and a printed circuit board 55. Since tall electronic-circuitry components cannot be mounted near the wire 56 because of this long wire as shown in drawing 14, the degree of freedom of the packaging design of a circuit is restricted. (2) It is necessary to **** and carry out the stop of the printed circuit board of two per box member like the conventional example 1. For this reason, there is a problem that the number of the screw thread for two printed circuit boards is required, and a thread-fastening man day increases.

[0010] It is made in order that this invention may solve such a problem, and it aims at offering electronic equipment equipment with few attachment components mark and man-hours for assembly, and its method of grapple. Moreover, another purpose of this invention is offering electronic equipment equipment with the high degree of freedom of the packaging design of electronic-circuitry components, and its method of grappling.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The electronic equipment equipment of this invention for solving said technical problem according to claim 1 is characterized by having the box which holds the structure which formed predetermined spacing in the direction of a laminating between two or more printed circuit boards and said each printed circuit board, carried out the laminating of said two or more printed circuit boards by the stay which supports said each printed circuit board, and said stay, and was attached to one.

[0012] The electronic equipment equipment of this invention according to claim 2 is stopped in electronic equipment equipment according to claim 1 by the stop section by which said one printed circuit board of the outermost layer of said structure was prepared in said box, and it is characterized by fixing said printed circuit board of another side of the outermost layer of said structure to said box. The approach the electronic-equipment equipment of this invention according to claim 3 grapples is characterized by to include the connection process which connects two or more printed circuit boards electrically with a wire, the laminating process which carries out the laminating of each of said printed circuit board at intervals of predetermined by stay, and attaches it, the hold process which holds in a box the structure which carried out the laminating of two or more of said printed circuit boards, and attached them, and the fixed process which ****s and carries out the stop of said structure to said box.

[0013] In the approach, as for the approach the electronic equipment equipment of this invention

according to claim 4 should grapple, electronic equipment equipment according to claim 3 should grapple, in said hold process, said structure has said one printed circuit board of the outermost layer stopped by the stop section prepared in said box, and in said fixed process, said structure ****s said printed circuit board of another side of the outermost layer, and is characterized by carrying out a stop. [0014]

[Function and Effect(s) of the Invention] Since two or more printed circuit boards can be held in coincidence as an integral-construction object at a box by preparing predetermined spacing in the direction of a laminating, carrying out the laminating of two or more printed circuit boards, considering as the structure of one in support of each printed circuit board by stay, and holding this structure in a box according to the manufacture approach of the electronic equipment equipment of this invention given in claim 1 term, or electronic equipment equipment according to claim 3, a man-hour for assembly decreases. Moreover, since a printed circuit board is connected and it is made an integral-construction object by stay before holding in a box when connecting a printed circuit board electrically with a wire, the wire length between printed circuit boards can be shortened. Thereby, since electronic-circuitry components can be mounted also in the printed circuit board near the wire, the degree of freedom of the packaging design of electronic-circuitry components improves.

[0015] According to the manufacture approach of the electronic equipment equipment of this invention given in claim dyadic, or electronic equipment equipment according to claim 4, one printed circuit board of the outermost layer of the structure which carried out the laminating of two or more printed circuit boards, and formed them is stopped by the stop section prepared in said box, and the printed circuit board of another side of the outermost layer is being fixed to the box. Thereby, only by fixing the printed circuit board of one sheet to a box, since what is necessary is to hold the structure in a box from an one direction, and just to fix the structure to a box from an one direction, while the fixing component mark of a printed circuit board decrease by the whole structure being fixable to a box, a man-hour for assembly can decrease and a manufacturing cost can be reduced.

[0016]

penetrate is prepared.

[Example] The example of this invention is concretely explained based on a drawing. (The 1st example) The electronic equipment equipment by the 1st example of this invention is shown in drawing 1 - drawing 5. As the electronic equipment equipment of the 1st example mounts the control circuit for cars which controls each part of a car and shows it to drawing 1, a casing member consists of a top cover 3 and a box member 9. It is formed in box-like [of the rectangular parallelepiped configuration of closed-end hollow], aluminum material is used electromagnetic shielding and for the purpose of lightweight-izing, and the box member 9 is really fabricated with aluminum die casting by thin meat and the flat configuration. The stop is ****ed and carried out to the shelf 11 which it let pass to tapped holes 3a and 5b and by which it ****ed and the printed circuit board 5 was formed in the four corners of the box member 9 by 30 with the top cover 3. The top cover 3 is omitted in drawing 4 and drawing 5. The top cover 3 blockades up opening of the box member 9. In order to connect electrically the electronic equipment equipment of this example, and each part of a car to one side attachment wall

of the box member 9, opening 9a which makes the connector 32 prepared in the printed circuit board 5

[0017] It connects electrically with the printed circuit board 5 and the wire 7, and a printed circuit board 6 is having the horizontal gap regulated while being forced on the boss section 10 by four stay 20 pressed fit or inserted in the insertion holes 5a and 6a prepared in the four corners of printed circuit boards 5 and 6. As shown in drawing 2, stay 20 consists of the insertion sections 20b and 20c prepared in the both ends of supporter 20a and supporter 20a. Supporter 20a was formed in the shape of a crosssection KO character, and the both ends of supporter 20a are in contact with printed circuit boards 5 and 6, respectively. Insertion section 20b is pressed fit in a printed circuit board 5, and insertion section 20c is soldered with the printed circuit board 6. As for stay 20, it is desirable to perform surface treatment, such as a tinning, in consideration of the ease of carrying out of soldering. If stay 20 rotates freely until solder gets cold and stay 20 is fixed when soldering stay 20 to a printed circuit board 6, as shown in drawing 3, stay 20 is pivotable in within the limits expressed with a dotted line b. Then, the electroniccircuitry components 8 cannot be mounted within limits shown by the dotted line a so that the stay 20 within the limits of this may not be contacted. Since rotation of stay 20 can be prevented if insertion

hole 6a is formed in insertion section 20c and the configuration which fits in since the field which cannot mount the electronic-circuitry components 8 is decreased for example, the mounting impossible field of the electronic-circuitry components 8 can be made small like the dotted line c of <u>drawing 3</u>. Moreover, while inserting insertion section 20c in insertion hole 6a, rotation of stay 20 can also be prevented by inserting in a printed circuit board the projected part prepared in the edge of supporter 20a at the insertion hole prepared in 6.

[0018] Since it ****s that the location of insertion hole 5a and tapped hole 5b which insert the stay 20 prepared in the printed circuit board 5 is separated by the deflection of a printed circuit board 5 and the bolting force of 30 does not transmit to stay 20 efficiently, the nearer one of the location of insertion hole 5a and tapped hole 5b is good. Moreover, when forming stay 20 with a metallic material, it is necessary to prepare the field which does not mount the electronic-circuitry components 8 in the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 of stay 20 perimeter so that the electronic-circuitry components 8 and stay 20 may contact by fall lump of the electronic-circuitry components 8 of the stay 20 neighborhood and it may not connect too hastily.

[0019] As shown in drawing 4, concave space section 10a is prepared in the center of the boss 10 who supports a printed circuit board 6, and insertion section 20c is inserted in this space section 10a. A boss 10 needs the height which the lead of the electronic-circuitry components 8 mounted in the printed circuit board 6 does not contact and connect with the base of the box member 9 too hastily. Moreover, in order to prevent the electronic-circuitry components' 8 contacting a boss 10, and short-circuiting, it is necessary to prepare the field which does not mount the electronic-circuitry components 8 in the printed circuit board 6 of boss 10 perimeter.

[0020] Next, based on drawing 5, it explains like the impression plaster of the 1st example.

- (1) As shown in (A) of drawing 5, solder the electronic-circuitry components 8 and a wire 7 to printed circuit boards 5 and 6, fit into the insertion hole of a printed circuit board 6, and solder insertion section 20c to it. Since these soldering can be performed at the same process, a process does not increase for soldering of stay 20. A wire 7 is degree process (2). Since the die length which can fit in insertion section 20b of stay 20 should just be in the insertion hole of a printed circuit board 5, wire length can be shortened. Since a wire 7 hardly interferes with the electronic-circuitry components 8 and the tall electronic-circuitry components 8 can be mounted also near the wire 7 by this when printed circuit boards 5 and 6 are attached by stay 20, the degree of freedom of a packaging design improves.

 [0021] (2) As shown in (B) of drawing 5, press a printed circuit board 5 fit in a printed circuit board 6, and press insertion section 20b fit in facing each other and the insertion hole of a printed circuit board 5. In this way, the integral-construction object of the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 supported by stay 20 is made.
- (3) Last process (2) The integral-construction object of the attached printed circuit boards 5 and 6 is lifted, as shown in (C) of drawing 5, insertion section 20c of stay 20 is inserted in a boss 10, it ****s to a shelf 11, and the stop of the printed circuit board 5 is ****ed and carried out by 30. [0022] In the 1st example, since printed circuit boards 5 and 6 were connected by stay 20 with press fit or soldering and it was made integral construction, while attachment by the box member 9 becomes easy, the automation like impression plaster becomes easy. Moreover, since a printed circuit board 6 is forced on the box member 9 by stay 20 by ****ing and carrying out the stop of the printed circuit board 5 to the box member 9, it is not necessary to **** and carry out the stop of the printed circuit board 6. For this reason, components mark and a man-hour for assembly can be decreased. Furthermore, since the stop only of the printed circuit board 5 side is only ****ed and carried out, the process which reverses the box member 9 is unnecessary. Moreover, in the 1st example, although insertion section 20b was pressed fit in insertion hole 5a of a printed circuit board 5, in this invention, you may make it the structure inserted without pressing fit.

[0023] Although stay 20 was used in the 1st example only in order to support printed circuit boards 5 and 6, the signal line between the printed circuit boards of two sheets can also be increased four points by connecting the printed circuit board of two sheets electrically by stay in this invention, without increasing the signal line of a wire. Next, the modification in the stay 20 of the 1st example or the supporting structure of a printed circuit board 6 is shown.

[0024] (Modification 1) In the modification 1 shown in drawing 6, it replaces with the metal stay 20 of

the 1st example, stay 21 is fabricated by resin, and it is pressing fit in printed circuit boards 5 and 6 in it, respectively. For this reason, since it does not connect too hastily even if stay 21 and electronic-circuitry components contact, the mounting impossible field of the electronic-circuitry components of stay 21 perimeter can be decreased.

[0025] (Modification 2) Although the 1st example supported the printed circuit board 6 by the boss 10 of the box member 9 who prepared on stay 20 and the same axle, the modification 2 shown in <u>drawing 7</u> has formed the boss 13 in stay 20 and the box member 9 which it is not on the same axle. When a boss 13 consists of projected part 13b formed in the upper part of supporter 13a and supporter 13a, it fits into the insertion hole which this projected part 13a prepared in the printed circuit board 6 and a printed circuit board 6 is stopped by supporter 13a, a printed circuit board 6 has lateral migration regulated, and is supported by the boss 13.

[0026] (Modification 3) In the modification 3 shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, crevice 14a of the rectangle which the corner of the four corners of a printed circuit board 6 fits in and puts is prepared for the boss 14. When a printed circuit board 6 is stopped by the boss 14 prepared in four places of the inner circle wall of the box member 9, a printed circuit board 6 has lateral migration regulated, and is supported by the boss 14.

[0027] (The 2nd example) The 2nd example of this invention is shown in drawing 9. Although it is common on the electronic-circuitry components 81 to attach a radiation fin in order to radiate heat in the heat generated from the electronic-circuitry components 81, when using the electronic-circuitry components 81 with much calorific value for a control circuit, in the 2nd example, the electronic-circuitry components 81 are made to approach the stay 22 formed in plate-like, and the heat dissipation effectiveness is given to this stay 22. Thereby, heat can be radiated in the heat generated from the electronic-circuitry components 81, without increasing components mark.

[0028] (The 3rd example) The 3rd example of this invention is shown in <u>drawing 10</u> R> 0. In the 3rd example, since stay 23 is formed with the metal in the shape of [which encloses from a perimeter the electronic-circuitry components mounted in printed circuit boards 5 and 6] a frame, an electromagnetic shielding function can be given to stay 23. Again. Since printed circuit boards 5 and 6 can be supported only by the frame-like one stay 23, a man-hour for assembly can be decreased.

[0029] Although the example of this invention explained above described the example which carried out the laminating of the printed circuit board of two sheets, it is also possible to carry out the laminating of the printed circuit board of three or more sheets, and to support by stay in this invention, according to the amount of control circuits.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the exploded view showing the electronic equipment equipment by the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the sectional view showing the support condition of the printed circuit board by the box member.

[Drawing 3] It is the mimetic diagram showing the mounting impossible field of electronic-circuitry components.

[Drawing 4] It is the sectional view showing the perimeter of stay of the 1st example.

[Drawing 5] It is the side elevation in which being shown like the impression plaster of the 1st example, and (A's) being the side elevation showing the condition of having connected the printed circuit board of two sheets with the wire, and showing the condition that (B) attached the printed circuit board of two sheets to one through stay, and (C) is the sectional view showing the condition of having attached the printed circuit board attached to one to the box member.

[Drawing 6] It is the sectional view showing the support condition of the printed circuit board by the box member of a modification 1.

[Drawing 7] It is the sectional view showing the support condition of the printed circuit board by the box member of a modification 2.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view showing the support condition of the printed circuit board by the box member of a modification 3.

[Drawing 9] It is the exploded view showing the electronic equipment equipment by the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 10] It is the exploded view showing the electronic equipment equipment by the 3rd example of this invention.

[Drawing 11] It is the sectional view showing the electronic equipment equipment of the conventional example 1.

[Drawing 12] It is the exploded view showing the electronic equipment equipment of the conventional example 1.

[Drawing 13] It is the perspective view in which it is shown like the impression plaster of the conventional example 1.

[Drawing 14] It is the sectional view showing the electronic equipment equipment of the conventional example 2.

[Drawing 15] It is the exploded view showing the electronic equipment equipment of the conventional example 2.

[Drawing 16] It is the sectional view in which it is shown like the impression plaster of the conventional example 2.

[Description of Notations]

- 3 Top Cover
- 5 Six Printed circuit board
- 8 Electronic-Circuitry Components
- 9 Box Member
- 10, 13, 14 Boss (stop section)

20, 21, 22, 23 Stay

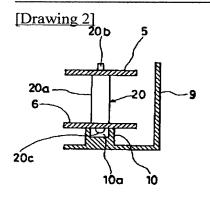
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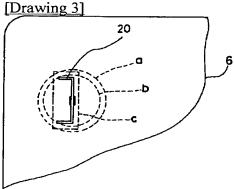
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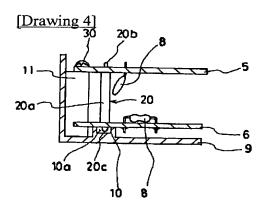
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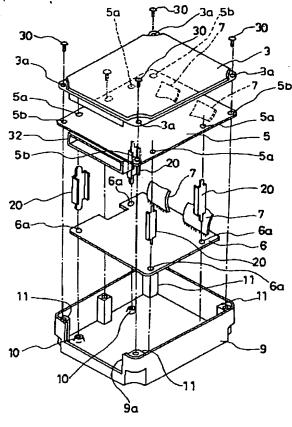
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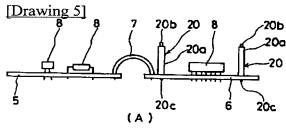


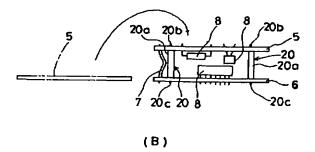


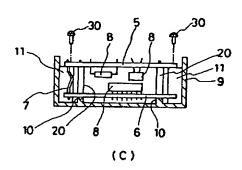


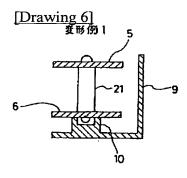
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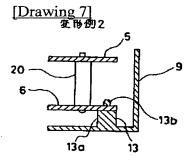


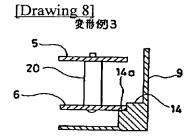


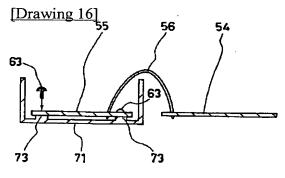






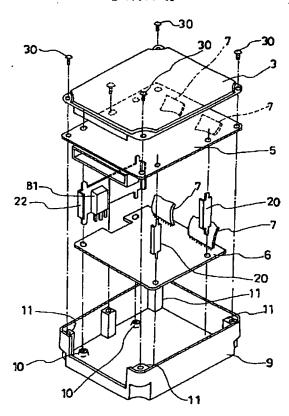




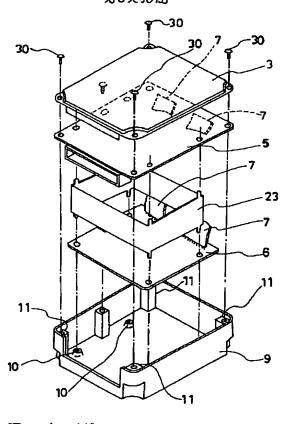


[Drawing 9]

第2実施例



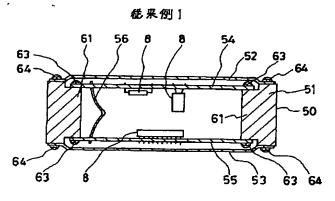
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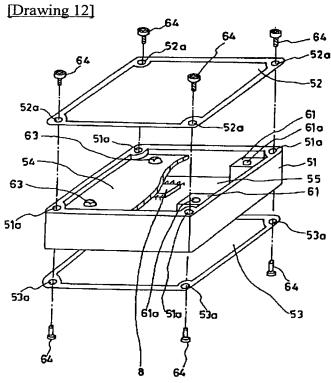


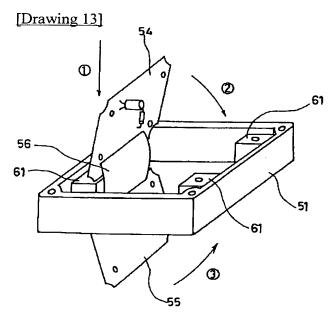
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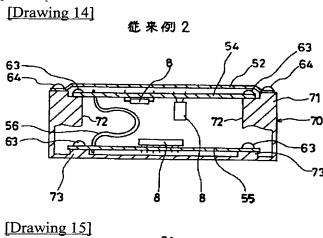
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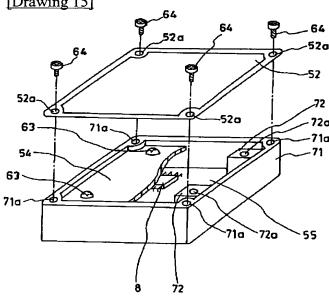
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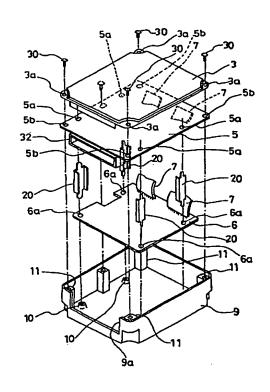
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(54) [発明の名称] 電子機器装置およびその組付け方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 組付け部品点数および組付け工数の少ない電子機器装置およびその組付け方法を提供する。

【構成】 プリント基板6は、プリント基板5とワイヤ7で電気的に接続されており、プリント基板5、6の四関に設けられた挿入孔5a、6aに圧入または挿入されている四個のステー20によりボス部10に押付けられるとともに、水平方向のずれを規制されている。プリント基板5および6は、ステー20に支持された一体構造物として箱部材9に収容され、棚部11にねじ30で上蓋3とともにプリント基板5をねじ止めすることにより箱部材9に固定される。プリント基板5および6をステー20により一体構造物としたことで、組付けに必要な部品点数が減少し、組付け工数を減少することができる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 複数のプリント基板と、

前記各プリント基板間の積層方向に所定間隔を形成し、 前記各プリント基板を支持するステーと、

前記ステーにより前記複数のプリント基板を積層して一体に組付けた構造物を収容する箱体と、

を備えることを特徴とする電子機器装置。

【請求項2】 前記構造物の最外層の一方の前記プリント基板は前記箱体に設けられた係止部に係止され、前記構造物の最外層の他方の前記プリント基板は前記箱体に固定されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の電子機器装置。

【請求項3】 複数のプリント基板をワイヤで電気的に 接続する接続工程と、

前記各プリント基板をステーにより所定間隔で積層して 組付ける積層工程と、

前記複数のプリント基板を積層して組付けた構造物を箱 体に収容する収容工程と、

前記箱体に前記構造物をねじ止めする固定工程と、

を含むことを特徴とする電子機器装置の組付け方法。

【請求項4】 前記収容工程において、前記構造物は前記箱体に設けられた係止部に最外層の一方の前記プリント基板を係止され、前記固定工程において、前記構造物は最外層の他方の前記プリント基板をねじ止めされることを特徴とする請求項3記載の電子機器装置の組付け方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、電子機器装置およびその組付け方法に関するものであり、例えば車両各部の制 30 御を行う電子機器装置およびその組付け方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、例えば車両等に搭載される電子機器装置としてのエンジンコントロールユニット(以下、「ECU」という)は、マイコンを含む各種電子回路部品を搭載したプリント基板を箱体に固定、密封して構成されており、この箱体はブラケットを介して車両本体に固定、支持される。近年、車両各部の制御の複雑化に伴い制御回路量が増大していることから、制御回路を構成する電子回路部品を複数のプリント基板に実装してECUを構成する必要が生じている。このようなECUとして、図11、図12および図13に示す従来例1、図14、図15および図16に示す従来例2のように、二枚のプリント基板を箱体に収容したものが知られている。

【0003】図11および図12に示す従来例1の箱体50は、箱部材51、上蓋52および下蓋53からなる。箱部材51は薄肉、平坦な四角枠状に形成されており、電磁シールドおよび軽量化を目的としてアルミニウ50

ム材で形成されている。上蓋52は、箱部材51の上部四隅に設けられたねじ穴51aに上蓋52の四隅に設けられた挿入孔52aに通したねじ64を締め付けることにより箱部材51に固定される。下蓋53は、箱部材51の下部四隅に設けられた図示しないねじ穴に下蓋53の四隅に設けられた挿入孔53aに通したねじ64を締め付けることにより箱部材51に固定される。このようにして、箱部材51の上下各開口部は上蓋52および下 窓53により閉塞される。

【0004】箱部材51の四隅には柱状の棚部61が設けられ、この棚部61の上部および下部にねじ穴61aが設けられている。プリント基板54および55は、実装した電子回路部品8が対向するようにワイヤ56で電気的に接続されており、ねじ63をねじ穴61aに締め付けることによりプリント基板54、55を棚部61に固定している。

【0005】従来例1のプリント基板の組付けは、図13に示すようにして行われる。①ワイヤ56で接続されたプリント基板54および55のうち一方を箱部材51に通し、②棚部61に設けられたねじ穴に一方のプリント基板のねじ穴を合わせてねじ止めした後、③箱部材51を反転し、他方のプリント基板をねじ止めする。図14および図15に示す従来例2の箱体70は、箱部材71および上蓋52からなる。箱部材71は海肉、平坦な有底の箱状に形成されており、電磁シールドおよび軽量化を目的としてアルミニウム材で形成されている。上蓋52の四隅に設けられた挿入孔52aに通したねじ64を締め付けることにより箱部材51に固定されて

【0006】箱部材71の底部側に固定されるブリント基板55の取付けを妨げない箱部材71の四隅に柱状の棚部72が設けられ、この棚部72の上部にねじ穴72aが設けられている。電子回路部品8を搭載したプリント基板54はねじ63をねじ穴72aに締め付けることにより棚部72に固定されている。プリント基板55はワイヤ56でプリント基板54と電気的に接続されており、箱部材71の底部内壁に設けられた棚部73にねじ63でねじ止めされている。

【0007】従来例2のプリント基板の組付けは、図16に示すようにして行われる。ワイヤ56で接続されたプリント基板54および55の内プリント基板55を棚部73にねじ止めし、その後、図14に示す棚部72にプリント基板54をねじ止めする。

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来例 1 では、(1) ワイヤ 5 6 で接続したプリント基板 5 4 および 5 5 のうち一方を箱部材 5 1 に通し、棚部 6 1 にプリント基板 5 4、5 5 を位置合わせしてねじ止めする作業は容易ではなく、組付け工数も多くなる。また、組付

3

けの自動化が困難である。(2) 一つの箱部材につき二枚のプリント基板をねじ止めする必要があるので、ねじの本数が二枚分必要であり、かつねじ締め工数が増大する。(3) 二枚のプリント基板を反対方向からねじ止めする必要があるので、一枚目のプリント基板をねじ止めした後、箱部材51を反転させる必要があり、余分な工数が加わるという問題がある。

【0009】また、従来例2では、(1) プリント基板55をねじ止めするとき、ワイヤ56と箱部材71との干渉を防ぐため、箱部材71に組付けた状態でプリント基板54とプリント基板55とを接続するのに必要な長さよりもワイヤ長が長くなる。図14に示すように、この長いワイヤのため、ワイヤ56の近傍に背の高い電子回路部品が実装できないので、回路の実装設計の自由度が制限される。(2) 従来例1と同様に、一つの箱部材につき二枚のプリント基板をねじ止めする必要がある。このためプリント基板二枚分のねじの本数が必要であり、かつねじ締め工数が増大するという問題がある。

【0010】本発明はこのような問題を解決するためになされたものであり、組付け部品点数および組付け工数 20の少ない電子機器装置およびその組付け方法を提供することを目的とする。また本発明の別の目的は、電子回路部品の実装設計の自由度が高い電子機器装置およびその組付け方法を提供することである。

[0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するための本発明の請求項1記載の電子機器装置は、複数のプリント基板と、前記各プリント基板間の積層方向に所定間隔を形成し、前記各プリント基板を支持するステーと、前記ステーにより前記複数のプリント基板を積層して一30体に組付けた構造物を収容する箱体と、を備えることを特徴とする。

【0012】本発明の請求項2記載の電子機器装置は、請求項1記載の電子機器装置において、前記構造物の最外層の一方の前記プリント基板は前記箱体に設けられた係止部に係止され、前記構造物の最外層の他方の前記プリント基板は前記箱体に固定されることを特徴とする。本発明の請求項3記載の電子機器装置の組付け方法は、複数のプリント基板をワイヤで電気的に接続する接続工程と、前記各プリント基板をステーにより所定間隔で積 40層して組付ける積層工程と、前記複数のプリント基板を積層して組付けた構造物を箱体に収容する収容工程と、前記箱体に前記構造物を名じ止めする固定工程と、を含むことを特徴とする。

【0013】本発明の請求項4記載の電子機器装置の組付け方法は、請求項3記載の電子機器装置の組付け方法において、前記収容工程において、前記構造物は前記箱体に設けられた係止部に最外層の一方の前記プリント基板を係止され、前記固定工程において、前記構造物は最外層の他方の前記プリント基板をねじ止めされることを 50

特徴とする。

[0014]

【作用および発明の効果】本発明の請求項1項記載の電子機器装置または請求項3記載の電子機器装置の製造方法によると、積層方向に所定間隔を設けて複数のプリント基板を積層し、各プリント基板を3テーにより支持して一体の構造物とし、この構造物を箱体に収容することにより、複数のプリント基板を一体構造物として同時に箱体に収容できるので、組付け工数が減少する。また、プリント基板をワイヤで電気的に接続する場合、箱体に収容する前にプリント基板を接続しステーで一体構造物にするので、プリント基板回のワイヤ長を短縮することができる。これにより、ワイヤ近傍のプリント基板にも電子回路部品を実装できるので、電子回路部品の実装設計の自由度が向上する。

【0015】本発明の請求項2項記載の電子機器装置または請求項4記載の電子機器装置の製造方法によると、複数のプリント基板を積層して形成した構造物の最外層の一方のプリント基板は前記箱体に設けられた係止部に係止され、最外層の他方のプリント基板は箱体に固定されている。これにより、一枚のプリント基板を箱体に固定するだけで、構造物全体を箱体に固定することができることにより、プリント基板の固定部品点数が減少するとともに、一方向から箱体に構造物を収容し、一方向から構造物を箱体に固定すればよいので、組付け工数が減少し、製造コストを低減することができる。

[0016]

【実施例】本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて具体的に説明する。

(第1実施例) 本発明の第1実施例による電子機器装置 を図1~図5に示す。第1実施例の電子機器装置は、車 両各部を制御する車両用制御回路を実装したものであ り、図1に示すように、ケーシング部材は上蓋3および 箱部材9からなる。箱部材9は有底中空の直方体形状の 箱状に形成され、電磁シールドおよび軽量化を目的とし てアルミ材が用いられており、アルミダイカスト鋳造で 薄肉、平坦な形状に一体成形されている。ねじ穴3 a、 5 bに通したねじ30により上蓋3とともにプリント基 板5が箱部材9の四隅に設けられた棚部11にねじ止め されている。図4および図5では上蓋3は省略されてい る。上蓋3は箱部材9の上部開口部を閉塞している。箱 部材9の一箇所の側壁に、本実施例の電子機器装置と車 両の各部とを電気的に接続するためにプリント基板 5 に 設けられたコネクタ32を貫通させる開口部9aが設け られている。

【0017】プリント基板6は、プリント基板5とワイヤ7で電気的に接続されており、プリント基板5、6の四隅に設けられた挿入孔5a、6aに圧入または挿入されている四個のステー20によりボス部10に押付けられるとともに、水平方向のずれを規制されている。図2

に示すように、ステー20は、支持部20a、支持部2 Oaの両端に設けられた挿入部20b、20cからな る。支持部20aは断面コ字状に形成され、支持部20 aの両端部がプリント基板5、6にそれぞれ当接してい る。挿入部20 bはプリント基板5に圧入し、挿入部2 Ocはプリント基板 6とはんだ付けされている。ステー 20は、はんだ付けのし易さを考慮してすずめっき等の 表面処理を施しておくことが望ましい。プリント基板6 にステー20をはんだ付けする場合、はんだが冷えてス テー20が固定するまでステー20が自由に回転する と、図3に示すように、点線 b で表される範囲内をステ 一20が回転可能である。すると、この範囲内のステー 20と接触しないように、電子回路部品8は点線 a で示 す範囲内に実装できない。電子回路部品8の実装不能な 領域を減少させるため、例えば挿入孔6aを挿入部20 cと嵌合する形状に形成すればステー20の回転を防止 することができるので、電子回路部品8の実装不能領域 を図3の点線 c のように小さくできる。また、挿入孔 6 aに挿入部20cを挿入するとともにプリント基板に6 に設けた挿入孔に支持部20aの端部に設けた突部を挿 20 入することにより、ステー20の回転を防止することも できる。

【0018】プリント基板5に設けられたステー20を挿入する挿入孔5aとねじ穴5bとの位置が離れているとプリント基板5のたわみによりねじ30の締付け力がステー20に効率よく伝達しないので、挿入孔5aとねじ穴5bの位置は近いほうがよい。また、金属材料でステー20を形成する場合、ステー20付近の電子回路部品8の倒れ込みにより電子回路部品8とステー20とが接触して短絡しないように、ステー20周囲のプリント基板5、6に電子回路部品8を実装しない領域を設ける必要がある。

【0019】図1に示すように、プリント基板6を支持するボス10の中央に凹状の空間部10aが設けられ、この空間部10aに挿入部20cが挿入されている。ボス10は、プリント基板6に実装されている電子回路部品8のリードが箱部材9の底面に接触して短絡しない高さが必要である。また、電子回路部品8がボス10に接触して短絡することを防ぐため、ボス10周囲のプリント基板6に電子回路部品8を実装しない領域を設ける必 40 要がある。

【0020】次に、第1実施例の組付け工程を図5に基づいて説明する。

(1) 図5の(A)に示すように、プリント基板5および6に電子回路部品8、ワイヤ7をはんだ付けし、プリント基板6の挿入孔に挿入部20cを嵌合してはんだ付けする。これらのはんだ付けは同じ工程で行えるので、ステー20のはんだ付けのために工程が増えることはない。ワイヤ7は、次工程(2)でプリント基板5の挿入孔にステー20の挿入部20bを嵌合できる長さがあれば50

よいので、ワイヤ長を短くできる。これにより、プリント基板5および6をステー20で組付けたとき、ワイヤ7が電子回路部品8と殆ど干渉しないことから、ワイヤ7の近傍にも背の高い電子回路部品8を実装できるので、実装設計の自由度が向上する。

【0021】(2) 図5の(B) に示すように、プリント 基板5をプリント基板6に向かい合わせ、プリント基板 5の挿入孔に挿入部20bを圧入する。こうして、ステ -20に支持されたプリント基板5および6の一体構造 物ができる。

(3) 前工程(2) で組付けられたプリント基板5および6の一体構造物を持ち上げ、図5の(C)に示すようにステー20の挿入部20cをボス10に嵌め込み、棚部11にねじ30でプリント基板5をねじ止めする。

【0022】第1実施例では、プリント基板5および6を圧入またははんだ付けによりステー20で連結して一体構造にしたので、箱部材9への組付けが容易になるとともに、組付け工程の自動化が容易になる。また、プリント基板5を箱部材9にねじ止めすることによりプリント基板6はステー20により箱部材9に押付けられるので、プリント基板6をねじ止めする必要がない。このため、部品点数および組付け工数を減少することができる。さらに、プリント基板5側だけをねじ止めするだけなので、箱部材9を反転する工程が不要である。また、第1実施例では、挿入部20bをプリント基板5の挿入孔5aに圧入したが、本発明では圧入せずに挿入する構造にしてもよい。

【0023】第1実施例では、プリント基板5および6を支持するためだけにステー20を用いたが、本発明では、ステーにより二枚のプリント基板を電気的に接続することにより、ワイヤの信号線を増やさずに二枚のプリント基板間の信号線を四点増やすこともできる。次に、第1実施例のステー20またはプリント基板6の支持構造における変形例を示す。

【0024】(変形例1)図6に示す変形例1では、第1実施例の金属製のステー20に代え、樹脂でステー21を成形しプリント基板5および6にそれぞれ圧入している。このため、ステー21と電子回路部品とが接触しても短絡することがないので、ステー21周囲の電子回路部品の実装不能領域を減少することができる。

[0025] (変形例2)第1実施例は、ステー20と同軸上に設けた箱部材9のボス10によりプリント基板6を支持したが、図7に示す変形例2は、ステー20と同軸上ではない箱部材9にボス13を設けている。ボス13は支持部13aおよび支持部13aの上部に形成された突部13bからなり、この突部13aがプリント基板6に設けた挿入孔に嵌合し、支持部13aにプリント基板6が係止されることにより、プリント基板6は横方向の移動を規制されてボス13に支持されている。

【0026】(変形例3)図8に示す変形例3では、プ

7

リント基板6の四隅の角部が嵌まり込める矩形の凹部14aをボス14に設けている。箱部材9の内周壁の四箇所に設けられたボス14にプリント基板6が係止されることにより、プリント基板6は横方向の移動を規制されてボス14に支持されている。

【0027】(第2実施例)本発明の第2実施例を図9に示す。発熱量の多い電子回路部品81を制御回路に用いる場合、電子回路部品81から発生する熱を放熱するために、電子回路部品81に放熱フィンを取り付けることが一般的であるが、第2実施例では、平板状に形成したステー22に電子回路部品81を近接させ、このステー22に放熱効果をもたせている。これにより、部品点数を増やすことなく電子回路部品81から発生する熱を放熱できる。

【0028】(第3実施例)本発明の第3実施例を図10に示す。第3実施例では、プリント基板5および6に実装された電子回路部品を周囲から取り囲む枠状にステー23を金属で形成しているので、ステー23に電磁シールド機能をもたせることができる。また。枠状の一つのステー23だけでプリント基板5および6を支持できるので、組付け工数を減少できる。

【0029】以上説明した本発明の実施例では、二枚のプリント基板を積層した例について述べたが、本発明では、制御回路鼠に応じ、三枚以上のプリント基板を積層してステーにより支持することも可能である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例による電子機器装置を示す 分解組立図である。

【図2】箱部材によるプリント基板の支持状態を示す断面図である。

【図3】電子回路部品の実装不能領域を示す模式図である。

【図4】第1実施例のステー周囲を示す断面図である。

【図5】第1実施例の組付け工程を示すものであり、

(A) は二枚のプリント基板をワイヤで接続した状態を示す側面図であり、(B) はステーを介して二枚のプリント基板を一体に組付けた状態を示す側面図であり、

(C) は一体に組付けたプリント基板を箱部材に組付けた状態を示す断面図である。

【図6】変形例1の箱部材によるプリント基板の支持状態を示す断面図である。

【図7】変形例2の新部材によるプリント基板の支持状態を示す断面図である。

【図8】変形例3の箱部材によるプリント基板の支持状態を示す断面図である。

【図9】本発明の第2実施例による電子機器装置を示す 分解組立図である。

【図10】本発明の第3実施例による電子機器装置を示す分解組立図である。

【図11】従来例1の電子機器装置を示す断面図である。

[図12] 従来例1の電子機器装置を示す分解組立図である。

【図13】従来例1の組付け工程を示す斜視図である。

【図14】従来例2の電子機器装置を示す断面図である。

【図15】従来例2の電子機器装置を示す分解組立図である。

【図16】従来例2の組付け工程を示す断面図である。 【符号の説明】

3 上盜

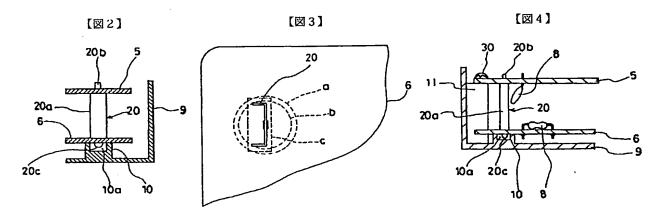
5、6 プリント基板

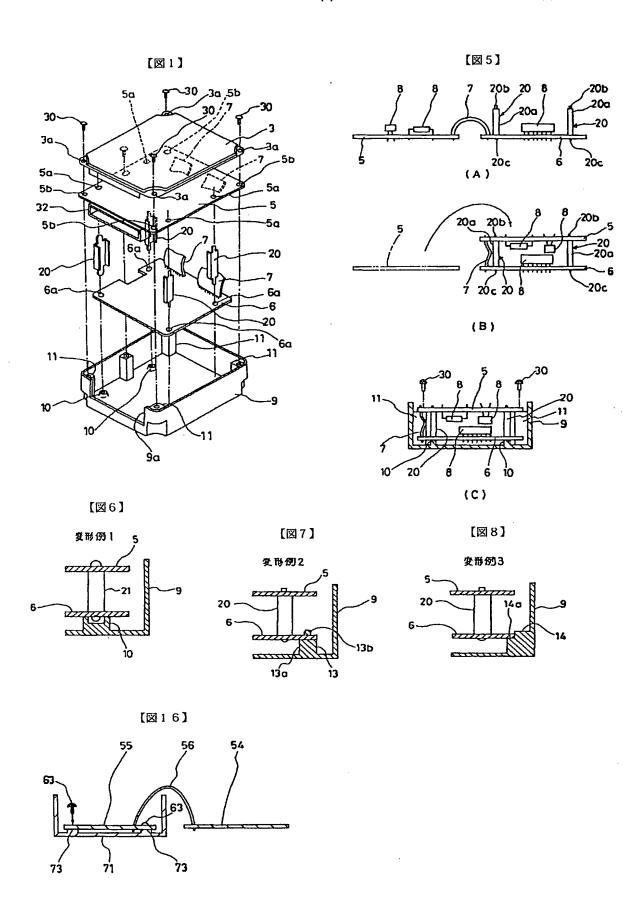
30 8 電子回路部品

9 箱部材

10、13、14 ボス(係止部)

20、21、22、23 ステー





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